

tullian in his *Prescriptions*, which Bossuet calls *divine*, combated innovators, whose extravagant interpretations of Scripture corrupted the simplicity of the faith.—Calumny was first repulsed by Quadratus and Aristides, philosophers of Athens. We know, however, nothing of their Apologies for Christianity, except a fragment of the former, which Eusebius has preserved. Both he and Jerome speak of the work of Aristides as a master-piece of eloquence.—The Pagans accused the first Christians of Atheism; incest, and certain abominable feasts, at which they were said to partake of the flesh of a new-born infant. After Quadratus and Aristides, Justin pleaded the cause of the Christians. His style is unadorned; and the circumstances attending his martyrdom prove, that he shed his blood for Religion with the same sincerity as he had written in its defence. Athenagoras has shewn more address in his Apology, but he has neither the originality nor the zeal of Justin. Theophilus, in his three books addressed to his friend Autolyclus, displays imagination and learning; and the Octavius of Minucius Felix exhibits the pleasing picture of a Christian and two idolaters conversing on Religion and the nature of God, during a walk along the sea-shore.—Arnobius the rhetorician, Lactantius, Eusebius, and Cyprian, have also defended Christianity; but their efforts were not so much directed to the display of its beauty, as to the exposure of the absurdities of Idolatry.—Origen was one of the first who combated the Sophists. He seems to have had the advantage over Celsus, his antagonist, in learning, argument, and style. The Greek of Origen is remarkably smooth; it is, however, interspersed with Hebrew and

other foreign idioms, which is frequently the case with writers who are masters of various languages.

“During the reign of the Emperor Julian* commenced a persecution, perhaps more dangerous than violence itself, which consisted in loading the Christians with disgrace and contempt. Julian began his hostility by plundering the churches; he then forbade the believers to teach or to study the liberal arts and sciences. Sensible, however, of the important advantages of the institutions of Christianity, the Emperor determined to establish hospitals and monasteries; and, after the example of the Gospel system, to combine morality with religion, he ordered a kind of sermons to be delivered in the Pagan temples.—The Sophists, by whom Julian was surrounded, discharged their malice, like their master, against Christianity. The Emperor himself did not disclaim to combat those whom he styled Contemptible Galileans. The work which he wrote has not reached us; but Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, quotes several passages of it in his refutation, which has been preserved. When Julian is serious, Cyril proves too strong for him; but when the Emperor has recourse to irony, the Patriarch loses his advantage. Julian's style is witty and animated; Cyril is sometimes passionate, obscure, and confused.—From the time of Julian to that of Luther, the church, flourishing in full vigour, had no occasion for apologists. But when the Western schism took place, with new enemies arose new defenders. It cannot be denied, that at first the Protestants had the superiority, at least in regard to forms, as Montesquieu has remarked†. Erasmus himself was weak when opposed to Luther, and Theodore

* “Julian flourished at the close of the fourth century. He became an apostate from Christianity partly on account of his aversion to the family of Constantine, who had put several of his relatives to death, and partly on account of the seductive artifices of the Platonic philosophers, who abused his credulity, and flattered his ambition. Influenced by a strange inconsistency of opinion, he allowed the miracles of Christ to be supernatural, yet he rejected his doctrines; he was a Philosopher, yet he believed in magick.—To this list might have been added Hume and Gibbon. The former has been ably answered by Beattie, Douglas, and Campbell; the latter by Bishop Watson, Whitaker, and some of the Bampton Lecturers. Gibbon drew most of his information for his ‘Decline and Fall’ from Tillemont, Bayle, Basnage, and other modern writers. He copied Voltaire in his flippancy of observation, his sarcastic spirit, and his buffoonery. His gorgeous and declamatory style, and his indelicacy of allusion, are original. He goes out of his way to calumniate the early Christians, as if he had a personal resentment against them. K.”

† “Why are Calvin and Melancthon, two of the most distinguished champions of the Reformation, passed over in silence? What had the Papists to oppose to the plain and manly Confession of Augsburg, in 1530, which was adopted by all the Protestants as their rule of faith? Therein they had the superiority in something more than forms. This Confession was the joint production of Luther and Melancthon. The reply to it by the Papists was feeble, as was proved by the Defence of the Confession, composed by Melancthon. Why was Zuinglius omitted,

Beza had a superficial manner of writing, which is seldom found in his opponents.

"When Bossuet at length entered the lists, the victory remained not long undecided! the hydra of heresy was once more overthrown. His "Exposition de la Doctrine Catholique" and "Histoire des Variations" are two master-pieces, which will descend to posterity*.

"It is natural that Scism should lead to Infidelity, and that Atheism should make its appearance with Heresy. Bayle and Spinoza arose after Calvin; they found in Clarke and Leibnitz men of sufficient talents to refute their sophistry. Abbadie wrote an apology for Religion, remarkable for method and sound argument. Unfortunately his style is feeble, though his ideas are not destitute of brilliancy. 'If the ancient Philosophers,' observes Abbadie, 'adored the Virtues, their worship was only a beautiful species of Idolatry.'—While the Church of Rome enjoyed her triumph, Voltaire renewed the persecution of Julian; and, as he possessed a more despotic empire over the public opinion, his victory was more terrible and more complete.—He had the baneful art to make Infidelity fashionable among a capricious, but amiable people. He pressed self-love into this insensate league. Religion was attacked with every kind of weapon, from the pamphlet to the folio, from the epigram to the sophism. No sooner did a religious book appear, than the Author was overwhelmed with ridicule, while works which Voltaire was the first to laugh at among his friends were extolled to the skies. Such was his superiority over his disciples, that sometimes he could not forbear diverting himself with their irreligious enthusiasm. Meanwhile the destructive system continued to spread over France. It was first adopted in those Provincial Academies, each of which was a focus of bad taste and faction. Women of fashion and grave Philosophers alike read lectures on Infidelity. It was at length concluded, that Christianity was no better than a barbarous system, and that its fall could not happen too soon

for the liberty of mankind, the promotion of knowledge, the improvement of the arts, and the general comfort of life.

"To say nothing of the abyss into which we were plunged by this aversion to the Religion of the Gospel, its immediate consequence was a return, more affected than sincere, to that Mythology of Greece and Rome to which all the wonders of antiquity were ascribed. People were not ashamed to regret that worship which transformed mankind into a herd of madmen, monsters of indecency, or ferocious beasts. This could not fail to lead to a contempt of the writers of the age of Louis XIV. who all at once had reached so high a degree of perfection only by being religious. If no one ventured to oppose them face to face, on account of their firmly established reputation, they were, however, attacked in a thousand indirect ways. It was asserted they were unbelievers in their hearts; or at least that they would have been much greater characters had they lived in our times. Every author blessed his good fortune for being born in the glorious age of the Diderots and d'Alemberts, in that age when all the attainments of the human mind were ranged in alphabetical order in the Encyclopedia, that Babel of sciences and of reason.—Men distinguished by erudition and excellence of understanding endeavoured to check this torrent, but their resistance was vain. Their voice was lost in the clamours of the crowd; and their victory was unknown to the frivolous people who directed the public opinion in France, and upon whom, for that reason, it was highly necessary to make an impression.

"Thus that fatality which had given a triumph to the Sophists during the reign of Julian, declared in their favour in our times. The defenders of the Christians fell into an error which had before undone them: they did not perceive, that the question no longer was to discuss this or that particular tenet, since the foundation upon which their tenets were built was rejected by their opponents. By advancing from the

omitted, who began the Reformation in Switzerland? or the able, learned, and candid Grotius, who declared that the Church of England, in her doctrines and discipline, approached very nearly to the Apostolical model?—Conversant as our Author is with English literature, can the Bishops' book, drawn up by Archbishop Cranmer, and the celebrated work of Chillingworth, entitled 'The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation,' have escaped his notice; or the labours of Archbishops Tillotson, Secker, and Synge, in this greatest of all modern controversies? &c."

* "The full title of this work is, 'Histoire des Variations des Eglises Protestantes' This animated preacher and sublime writer, the glory not only of the Gallian Church, but of Christendom, endeavoured to reconcile the Protestants to the See of Rome; but as, in his 'Projet de Reunion,' he took too high ground, and would not concede any point of importance, his benevolent intentions answered no purpose." K.

mission of Jesus Christ, and descending from one consequence to another, they established the truths of the faith upon a solid basis; but this mode of reasoning, which might have suited the seventeenth century extremely well, when the ground-work was not contested, proved of no use in our days. It was necessary to pursue a contrary method, and to ascend from the effect to the cause; not to prove that the *Christian Religion is excellent because it comes from God, but that it comes from God because it is excellent.*—They likewise committed another error, in making a point of giving serious answers to the Sophists; a class of men whom it is utterly impossible to convince, because they are always in the wrong. They forgot that these people are never in earnest in their pretended search after truth; that they esteem none but themselves; that they are not even attached to their system, except for the sake of the noise which it makes, and are ever ready to forsake it on the first change of public opinion.

“Much time and trouble were thrown away by those who undertook the vindication of Christianity, because they had not made this remark. Their object should have been to reconcile to Religion, not the Sophists, but those whom they led astray. They had been seduced by being told that Christianity was the off-

spring of barbarism, an enemy to the arts and sciences, to reason, and to elegance; a Religion whose only tendency was to encourage bloodshed, to enslave mankind, to diminish their happiness, and to retard the progress of the human understanding.—It was, therefore, necessary to prove, that, on the contrary, the Christian Religion is the most humane, the most favourable to liberty, and to the arts and sciences, of all the Religions that ever existed; that the modern world is indebted to it for every improvement, from agriculture to the abstract sciences; from the hospitals for the reception of the unfortunate, to the temples reared by the Michael Angeloes, and embellished by the Raphaels. It was necessary to prove, that nothing is more divine than its morality, that nothing is more lovely and more sublime than its tenets, its doctrines, and its worship; that it encourages genius, corrects the taste, develops the virtuous passions, imparts energy to the ideas, presents noble images to the writer, and perfect models to the artist; that there is no disgrace in being believers with Newton and Bossuet, with Pascal and Racine. In a word, it was necessary to summon all the charms of the imagination, and all the interests of the heart, to the assistance of that Religion against which they had been set in array.”

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

“Did not (Lycurgus) one of the wisest, and least voluptuous, of all antient legislators, give great encouragement to *Musick*? Does not a most judicious Author ascribe the humanity of the Arcadians to the influence of this art, and the barbarity of their neighbours the Cynethians to their neglect of it? (Polybius).—Does not Montesquieu, one of the first names in modern philosophy, prefer it to all other amusements, as being that which least corrupts the soul? Quintilian is very copious in the praise of *Musick*; and extols it as an incentive to valour, as an instrument of moral and intellectual discipline, as an auxiliary to science, as an object of attention to the wisest men, and a source of comfort and an assistant in labour, even to the meanest.”

BEATTIE.

11. *Musick Epitomised; a School book, in which the whole Science of Musick is completely explained, from the simplest Rudiments to the most complex Principles of Harmony, even to Composition, and the Doctrine of writing down Ideas: the whole expounded by way of Question and Answer, in Ten Dialogues, and illustrated by Plates containing all the necessary Tables.* By Mr. Dibdin; 3d Edition, 12mo. pp. 95. Goulding and Co.

MUSICK is become cheap indeed! Nobody can justly complain of its expensiveness, if so much as is here promised can be purchased for 3s. He, however, who shall place much confidence in this hopeful title, will, we think, on perusal, experience some degree of disappointment. Few of

our Melodis's have had the good fortune to please John Bull so well, and for such a considerable length of time, as Mr. C. Dibdin. We allow that he has given many excellent proofs of his abilities as a *song-writer*. His Tyrtæan strains have been of more essential service to his Country, and more especially to the British Navy, than the Lectures of Twenty Moralists. We regret that we cannot bestow equal commendation on the present work; but truth compels us to say that its faults are so numerous that we could ill afford room, in our short Review, to point them out. Some, however, shall be mentioned.

On page 7, we are informed, that 3 minims make a dotted semi-breve,

breve, "in triple time." He is right in saying that the treble clef (clef) is placed on the second line; but he does not explain which of the five lines of the staff is called the second (p. 11). The following are some of the technical terms made use of before he has explained them: octaves-fourth, fifth, sixth, &c. semitones, appoggiatura (with only one *p*) passing notes, accompaniment, &c. The white keys or touches are called *natural notes*: the black ones, flats and sharps, p. 15. He mentions *extraneous* and *auxiliary* sharps, p. 56-7.; and, according to this Author, 13 (instead of 12) semitones go to make an octave. His "circular effect of triple time," is, a tune written on a staff which is formed of 5 concentric circles! This is downright childishness. "Without the half-tone below the key-note, we cannot come to a close in the minor key," p. 27.; therefore, that semitone must *always* be heard at a close in the minor mode, which, however, is not the case in many instances. The compound common time marked with 6 and 8, and 12 and 8, he denominates *triple* time. He distinguishes between trill and shake, which are synonyma. The Italian for shake is *trillo*, whence our word *trill*, and the character denoting it *tr*. He introduces the subject of preparing and resolving discords thus*: "I believe you understand that discords should be prepared and resolved; but, as this doctrine, in a scientific sense, is carried to such an extent that it would be improper and very unnecessary to inquire into it here, I shall," &c. p. 60. This is fulfilling the promises in the title-page! "Q. How do you manage when only a treble and bass are written down? A. Substitute (supply) the note that completes the chord." Having quoted sufficient to characterize the work, omitting to notice numerous errors, we shall conclude this article with a few proofs of his knowledge of Italian.

Staccato is, "to touch notes smartly;" *legato*, "to dwell upon notes lazily." *Con Farco*, p. 67.: *mezzo forte*, "half loud;" "*poco pianissimo*, less soft." The comparative in Italian is generally formed of *più*, more; *meno*, less; or *assai più*, *assai meno*: *molto più*, *molto meno*; *via più*, *via meno*; much more, much less, placed before the adjective. The comparative superlative is formed by placing the article before *più* and *meno*; the absolute superlative, by changing the last vowel of the adjective into *issimo* or *issima*: a superlative degree is often expressed by the repetition of the positive, as *buono buono*, very good. Faults against these rules are very common in Musick-books. We now take leave of this *libricciuolo*.

12. *Mary's Warning: an Arietto, composed with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte.* By Lewis van Beethoven.

WE are much pleased with this song. The vocal melody is elegant and pathetic; the accompaniment is tasteful and ingenious; and the whole is free from those hackneyed turns that enter into the composition of a great number of modern songs, and make them so little interesting to those who are in the practice of examining every new publication. Beethoven is considered by many Musicians as the first composer at present living. It has recently been stated, in a periodical work, that he had received offers from a foreign government; but that three noblemen of Vienna had engaged him to remain in the Austrian dominions, by giving him a salary of 4000 florins.

13. *Seven Songs, from Rokeby.*
By John Whitaker.

THESE songs are published separately, and are well calculated to please a numerous class of hearers. The musick is neither in a vulgar nor very refined style. The accompaniments are more intended for the pedal harp than for the pianoforte. We

* "La règle de les préparer et de les sauver, consiste à faire entendre d'abord l'une des notes dont l'accord se compose, ensuite à en approcher le son ensem- auquel cette note crainte de se joindre, et enfin à le faire disparaître, afin qu'un son plus ami lui succède. C'est à ces conditions que l'oreille s'accoutume de la *dissonnance*, qu'elle en supporte la contrariété passagère, afin de se reposer après plus agréablement sur des sons mieux assortis. C'est ainsi que, dans la vie, de courtes épreuves varient l'uniformité du bonheur, et en rendent le sentiment plus doux." CHABANON.

give the preference to "Edmund's Song" and "The Wandering Harper:" the first seems to be an imitation of Dr. Clarke's manner. "A weary lot is thine," is the least deserving of commendation for suitable musical expression. We dislike the termination of "The Cypress Wreath" for possessing the air of some ugly French cotillons.

"Ugly musick is what is composed according to rule and common proportion; but which has neither that selection of sweet and flowing melody which answers to the beautiful, nor that marked character, that variety, those sudden and masterly changes which correspond with the picturesque." U. Price.—Let it not be understood, however, that we call these songs ugly ones: on the contrary, many of our fair readers will have to thank us for pointing out publications so well adapted to their taste.

14. J. Alexander's *Select Beauties for the Flute; 4to. in Numbers.*

IN the present scarcity of good selections for the German flute, this will be an acceptable publication to those performers who have made some progress in the art of playing that most portable instrument. Many of the pieces are from Haydn, Mozart, Winter, Pleyel, Kozeluch, and Steibelt. Some pleasing ones, including a march for three flutes, are under the name Eley. Some of the arrangements by A. Ash deserve particular attention. "An original Tyrolean air, with variations by Metzler, contains good practice, and is in a considerable degree original. The four "original Minorcan airs," p. 131, have nothing very attractive in their character: they bear some resemblance to the castanet dance noticed in a preceding article. We have examined but a few of these numbers. They are intended to form a handsome volume, though not of the most convenient size for a flutist.

15. *Twelve Rondos, Marches, and Airs, selected from the works of Mozart, and arranged for the Piano-forte. By S. F. Rimbault.*

THIS selection is formed, it may be presumed, for the practice and improvement of learners who have

made no great proficiency on the Piano-forte. To such it will not fail to be useful, provided that they have the assistance of a master who can properly mark or direct the fingering: without such assistance, no musick that we know is so unfit for learners as that of Mozart.

16. *Les petits Itiens, a Divertimento; dedicated to Miss Heathcote. By J. B. Cramer.*

A *divertimento* is defined to be "a short, light, pleasing composition, in a familiar style, and calculated to engage the general ear." Such a composition is the one before us. It commences with an *andante* movement in the major key of B flat, common time, resembling an old song of Atwood's, "How charming a camp is." On this subject there are three or four showy, yet easy, variations, which will highly gratify those young players who imagine that to execute with ease a rapid succession of single notes, in each part, evinces great execution. The second movement is a *waltz*, in rondo, in the middle of which is introduced a French air, "La Belle Française." The whole *divertimento* is formed on the same plan as a very pretty lesson by Moralt, named *La petite Surprise*. In the twelfth measure on p. 4. D in the bass ought to be C.

* * * Signor Lanza is publishing, in Numbers, his long-announced Elements of Singing.

The Operas performed at the King's Theatre, in January and February, are, *Il Furbo contro il Furbo* (by Fioravanti), *Semiramide*, *Due Nozze e un sol Marito*, *Elfrida*, *La Feste*, *Enrico IV.* (by Pucitta), and *La Clemenza di Tito* (by Mozart). Principal advertised performers; La Sig. Catalani (wife of M. P. Valabregue), Mrs. Dickons (during Catalani's indisposition), Madame Bianchi, Madame Pucitta, and Madame Luigia; men, Tramezzani, Naldi, Righi, Rovedino, De Giovanni, and Morandi.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We are extremely obliged to CATACTONIENSIS.—Of the *Pictorum Principes* he will soon hear, in the "Index to the Literary Anecdotes."—The "Funeral of the Earl of Rutland" is a very acceptable communication.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

*Impromptu on seeing the "GENTLEMAN'S
MAGAZINE in a fawn-coloured Cover*.*

INDEED, Friend URBAN, thy true blue
Has strangely chang'd its well-known

hue,
Thy Sainted Gate I hardly knew.
And thou a Lover of Antique —
What can this sudden whim bespeak?
In one of long-prov'd gravity,
And London's sober LIVERY?

For me, SYLVANUS, who have been
To graver hours, from gay fifteen,
Thy constant Reader or thy Friend,
Who almost wish'd each month to end,
That, when a new one rose to view,
Thou wouldst thy welcome call renew—
For me—when sitting by the fire—
A stranger came in Fop's attire,
With tawdry coat upon his back,
Me-thought some many-colour'd Quack,
Thrust in by Puffer vile, had come,
And forc'd his way into my room.
It happen'd too, a silvan Sage,
URBAN's fast Friend from youth to age,
Who, lover-like, had watch'd the day
When thou wouldst next thy visit pay,
Who—when ye once together got,
Would give to thee exclusive thought,
As thou hadst nail'd him to the spot:
Thy blue surtout of printed stuff,
Perchance if there had been enough
To make his waistcoat or his breeches,
He might himself have work'd the stitches:
Heedless of bell, the book and candle,
He would so long and closely handle,
That Frost and Fire by turns would strive
To starve or burn the man alive:
But, when thou cam'st to view last night,
He thought some dimness seiz'd his sight;
His glasses rubb'd, and eyes, to see
If 'twas some substitute for thee,
At length he sigh'd, and said—"Tis he!

But the true tint in many a page,
Of modern or of ancient Sage,
We found, and wish'd thee happiness,
And half forgot thy alter'd dress.
Perchance by URBAN it was meant
In way of New-Year's compliment.

* We take with the same good humour it was sent to us the sportive sallies of an old and valuable Correspondent; who, we are certain, will do us the justice to believe, that though we have changed our *Wrapping Coat*, our *Principles* remain unaltered. The same attachment to our glorious Constitution in Church and State, which has characterized THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for more than fourscore years, continues to be our leading feature.—The Body of our Work is devoted to the best Interests of Literature; and we are confident that Authors in general will also find their Interest attended to, by the greater facility now afforded of making their ADVERTISEMENTS appear more legible.

EDIT.

But, where such solid sense is found,
The head is clear, the heart is sound;
Exterior modes are scarce of note:
Welcome such Friends IN ANY COAT!
S. I. P.

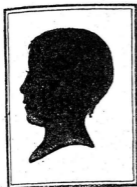
TO A BEAUTIFUL QUAKER.
By Lord BYRON.

SWEET Girl! though only once we met,
That meeting I shall ne'er forget;
And though we ne'er may meet again,
Remembrance will thy form retain:
I would not say "I love," but still
My senses struggle with my will;
In vain to drive thee from my breast,
My thoughts are more and more regret;
In vain I check the rising sighs,
Another to the last replies;
Perhaps this is not Love, but yet
Our meeting I can ne'er forget:
What tho' we never silence broke,
Our eyes in sweeter language spake;
The tongue in flattering language deals,
And tells a tale it never feels;
Deceit the guilty lips impart,
And hush the mandates of the heart;
But souls' interpreters, the eyes,
Spurn such restraint, and scorn disguise;
As thus our glances oft convers'd,
And all our bosoms felt rehears'd,
No spirit from within reprovd us,
Say rather 'twas the spirit mov'd us.
Though what they utter'd I repress,
Yet I conceive thou 'it partly guess;
For as on thee my memory ponders,
Perchance to me thine also wanders.
Thus for myself at least I'll say,
Thy form appears through night, through
day;

Awake, with it my fancy teems,
In sleep, it smiles in fleeting dreams;
The vision charms the hours away,
And bids me curse Aurora's ray
For breaking slumbers of delight,
Which makes me wish for endless night.
Since, oh! whate'er my future fate,
Shall joy or woe my steps await,
Tempted by love, by storms beset,
Thine image I can ne'er forget.
Alas, again no more we meet,
No more our former looks repeat;
Then let me breathe this parting prayer,
The dictates of my bosom's care;
"May Heav'n so guard my lovely
Quaker,

That anguish ne'er may overtake her,
But bless'd be eye her heart's partaker."
Oh, may the happy mortal fated
To be by dearest ties related,
For her each hour new joys discover,
And lose the Husband in the Lover!
May that fair bosom never know,
What 'tis to feel the restless woe,
Which stings the soul with vain regret,
Of him who never can forget.

"Deep'd, like a rose, before 'tis fully blown
"Or half its worth disclos'd."
BLAIR'S "Grave."



Adieu!!

BLEST child! whose fond endearing play
Did oft my passing hours beguile;
Whose presence cheer'd each fleeting day
With many a sweet enchanting smile.

Her form was cast in beauty's mould,
With mind superior to her age;
But ah! that angel form is cold,
Whose innocence might charm the sage.

No more her welcome morning kiss
Shall bless my lips:—but why repine?
Imperadid in realms of bliss,
'Tis her's with sister saints to shine.

But hark! what sounds assail my ear!
It is my Cath'rine's parting knell!
They've laid her on the fun'ral bier—
My child, my darling child, farewell!

Forgive a father's partial praise,
And with him drop a tender tear;
And sooth him with some plaintive lays,
For oh! my child was passing dear.

CATHARINE GREGSON,
Born on the 4th of October, 1806.
Obit 23d of December, 1812.

3. Ann's Street, Liverpool.

Lines written on the Defeat of the French
Army in RUSSIA, January 1813.

AMIDST these iron times, when furious
War, [stain'd car,
O'er trembling Europe, drives his blood-
How many heroes tread the martial stage,
Whose names, enroll'd in Hist'ry's future
page,

Shall in the rising youth great deeds inspire,
And "wake to exstacy" the minstrel's lyre!
High o'er their names, thine, Alexander!
shines, [twines;
Vict'ry around thy brow her laurel
Fav'rite of Fortune! to thy arm was giv'n,
'Vengeance the Nation's cause, the cause of
Heav'n!

GEN. MAG. March, 1813.

To drive with shamé and loss th' invading
foe, [throw—
Far from thy plains, to mourn his over-
His army brave, that terror cast around,
Now stain'd with wounds—now frozen on
the ground!—

Himself a fugitive, disguis'd to fly,
And brave the rigour of a Northern sky.
Ill-fated Host! cut off in rosy prime,
To wither 'midst the snows of Poland's
clime!

How thick they lie! as leaves, by tempest
driv'n, [Heav'n!

Bestrew the path! a prey to birds of
The gath'ring vultures scream around
their heads, [beds!

The wolves now tear them from their snowy
How thick they lie! Ah! Tyrant! canst
thou feel? [of steel?

Can orphan cries e'er pierce that heart
Can fathers' curses, or sad widows' tears,
E'er reach thine obdurate breast, or wound
thine ears?—

Far diff'rent hopes thy vaunting tongue
inspir'd, [fir'd,
When, with the guilty lust of conquest
Thou led'st th' ambitious soldiers to the
field, [would yield.

And dream'st that Russia to thy arms
Destruction close behind her arm ap-
pear'd, [pear'd!

And high in air her flaming torch ap-
O'er desert tracts, now yielded to thy sway,
Moves the grand host, while Rapine marks
its way!

Imperial Moscow! there but fix thy
throne— [own!

There seated—Russia's Empire is thine
These were thy thoughts elate—nor
didst thou ween, [ters keen,

How little thou couldst brave her win-
How thy young troops could wade thro'
hills of snow,

How toil severe and famine undergo;
But vengeance soon thy daring crime o'er-
takes— [wakes!

Rous'd at the sound, lo! Russia's Genius
"To arms! my sons!" she cries, "to
arms! prepare,— [despair!"

Drive hence the Tyrant!—drive him to
Then, mighty Prince! thy gath'ring squa-
drons meet,

Hem in the foe, and cut off his retreat—
One spirit animates thy warriors brave,
The foe to punish, and thy country save.

The hardy Cossack, to fatigue inur'd,
Bred amidst regions by long night ob-
scur'd,

Furious pursues them, scouring o'er the
plain, [train!

His vig'rous arm cuts down th' enfeebled
Confus'd! aghast! with hunger stung,
they fly,

Death in each face! despair in ev'ry eye.
Cold piercing winds their naked limbs assail,
Their rags now flutter in the icy gale;

Com-

Complete destruction ev'ry sense appalls,
 And down the rider on his courser falls!
 Now triumph o'er the fall'n, ye sons of
 Peace, [may cease,
 To Heav'n address your pray'rs that war
 That Mercy's spirit may look smiling down,
 And guard the British and the Russian
 crown.
 Britannia, like a ministering angel, bears
 Her wealth, to dry th' afflicted widow's tears,
 To clothe the naked, and the friendless
 shield, [ters yield!
 Unhous'd 'midst frosts which Northern win-
 Ah, bounteous England! dear beloved soil!
 Still let the helpless meet thy fav'ring smile.
 And thou! whose worth exalts the Russian
 name,
 Alike in glorious acts, as deathless fame,
 Great on the Throne, still greater in the
 field,
 To thee may humbled Gallia ever yield!
 The plunder'd nations, subject to her sway,
 Her fetters break, and cast her chains away!
 By thine example vindicate their cause,
 And dare assert their liberty and laws!
 Then dove-like Peace shall leave her na-
 tive Heav'n,
 Here fix her throne, and War from Earth
 be driv'n. SOPHIA.

TO MARY.

WHEN sickness hovers o'er thy bed,
 Then let me bind thy aching head,
 Give to thy throbbing temples rest,
 And lull thee on my faithful breast.
 Too happy should I be to share
 Thy every pain, thy every care:
 To watch thee all the lonely night,
 Still wakeful with returning light,
 Let me in patient sufferance stand,
 And bathe with tears thy hectic hand;
 And keep thee safe from all alarms,
 Supported in my trembling arms.
 The fragrance of the opening rose,
 With every beauteous flower that blows,
 And all the children of the Spring,
 To deck thy pillow I would bring:
 Then lead thee forth the breeze to meet,
 In some sequester'd cool retreat;
 The languid hours would there beguile,
 And cheer thee with affection's smile,
 Until again thy glowing cheek
 Should renovatèd health bespeak.
 Then, dear Mary, wouldst thou see
 The heart so true to him and thee,
 Sinking beneath its early doom,
 And hopeless resting on the tomb—
 Ah! wouldst thou then with pious care,
 Ensbroad my limbs, and bind my hair;
 From ruder hands my relics save,
 And lay me in a peaceful grave?
 April 29, 1812. CAROLINE.

THE LOVER.

OH, come to me, my tender dove,
 And hear the story of my love;
 List, while her beauty's power I sing,
 In fading rapture touch the string;

And while my quiv'ring lips yet burn,
 Ask if her tears will dew my urn,
 When, all these throbs of anguish o'er,
 My heart shall beat, my tears shall flow
 no more.

Altho' I am of high degree,
 A lowly maid has conquer'd me;
 And, living in her beaming eye,
 My only wish is, there to die;
 Could I but hear her fondly own,
 I love her, for herself alone.

The lovely rustick looks on me,
 As if I was her enemy,
 And when my flush'd and fervid cheek
 And trembling lips essay to speak,
 Then swifter than the mountain roe
 She flies, and leaves me to my woe.

How invoke the powers above,
 To smile upon my ardent love;
 Pleas'd to exchange my glittering state,
 And seek with her a lowlier fate,
 From courts and monarchs I'd depart,
 To find my empire in her heart.

And when my crested Father's pride,
 And lofty Mother by his side,
 Shall mournful see my youth decay,
 My op'ning manhood pass away;
 How sad each tear, how deep each sigh,
 To see their son untimely die.

And when, my grief and anguish past,
 They lay me in my grave at last,
 Wilt thou, my pure and faithful dove,
 Then bear the tidings to my love?
 My spirit, parted from its clay,
 Shall linger where thou wing'st thy way;
 Only to hear this maiden own,
 I lov'd and died for her alone.

June 5, 1812.

CAROLINE.

THE MINSTREL.

GAY Lords and Knights, adazzling throng,
 Press near me to applaud my Song;
 They praise my shape, my ruby lip,
 Where truant bees might honey sip,
 Their am'rous vows, well pleas'd I hear,
 For flattery is to woman dear;
 But, if I needs must own the truth,
 I'd rather hear the Minstrel Youth.

A Soldier true, a Sailor bold;
 Lament to find my heart so cold;
 I hear their vows, I see their pain,
 They try to win my love in vain;
 With eyes averted—ready ear,
 I, nothing loath—their raptures hear.
 But if I needs must own the truth,
 I'd rather hear the Minstrel Youth.

When radiant Sol displays his beams,
 Then light disperse my airy dreams,
 I haste the thicket maze to tread,
 To pluck the wild flow'r from its bed.
 With heart elate, by turns I rove
 The breezy hill, the balmy grove;
 And then at eve I own my truth,
 And listen to the Minstrel Youth.

CAROLINE
PRINCE

PRINCESS OF WALES.

* From the most sincere and dutiful Respect to every Branch of the Royal Family, we abstained in our last from inserting the following important Articles; which it now becomes imperiously necessary to record as Documents of State.

Letter from the PRINCE OF WALES to the PRINCESS OF WALES.

"MADAM—As Lord Cholmondeley informs me that you wish I would define in writing*, the terms upon which we are to live, I shall endeavour to explain myself upon that head with as much clearness and as much propriety as the nature of the subject will admit. Our inclinations are not in our power; nor should either of us be held answerable to the other, because Nature has not made us suitable to each other. Tranquil and comfortable society is, however, in our power.—Let our intercourse, therefore, be restricted to that; and I will distinctly subscribe to the condition † which you required through Lady Cholmondeley, that, even in the event of any accident happening to my daughter, which I trust Providence will in its mercy avert, I shall not infringe the terms of the restriction, by proposing at any period a connection of a more particular nature. I shall now finally close this disagreeable correspondence, trusting that, as we have completely explained ourselves to each other, the rest of our lives will be past in uninterrupted tranquillity.—With great truth and sincerity, yours, GEORGE P.

"Windsor-castle, April 30, 1796."

ANSWER.

"The avowal of your conversation with Lord Cholmondeley, neither surprises nor offends me. It merely confirmed what you have tacitly insinuated for this twelvemonth. But, after this, it would be a vast delicacy, or rather, an unworthy

* The substance of this letter had been previously conveyed in a message through Lady Cholmondeley to her Royal Highness; but it was thought by her Royal Highness to be infinitely too important to rest merely upon a verbal communication, and therefore she desired that his Royal Highness's pleasure upon it should be communicated to her in writing.

† Upon the receipt of the message alluded to in the foregoing note, her Royal Highness, though she had nothing to do but to submit to the arrangement which his Royal Highness should determine upon, desired it might be understood, that she should insist that any such arrangement, if once made, should be considered as final: and that his Royal Highness should not retain the right, from time to time, at his pleasure, or under any circumstances, to alter it.

meanness in me, were I to complain of those conditions which you impose upon yourself.—I should have returned no answer to your letter, if it had not been conceived in terms to make it doubtful, whether this arrangement proceeds from you or from me; and you are aware that the credit of it belongs to you alone.—The letter which you announce to me as the last, obliges me to communicate to the King, as to my Sovereign and my Father, both your avowal and my answer. You will find enclosed the copy of my letter to the King. I apprise you of it, that I may not incur the slightest reproach of duplicity from you. As I have at this moment no protector but His Majesty, I refer myself solely to him upon this subject; and if my conduct meets his approbation, I shall be, in some degree, at least, consoled. I retain every sentiment of gratitude for the situation in which I find myself, as Princess of Wales, enabled by your means to indulge in the free exercise of a virtue dear to my heart—I mean charity.—It will be my duty likewise to act upon another motive,—that of giving an example of patience and resignation under every trial.—Do me the justice to believe that I shall never cease to pray for your happiness, and to be your much devoted

CAROLINE.

May 6, 1796."

COPY OF A REPORT

Made in 1806, by the four Commissioners appointed by the King, viz. Lord Erskine, Chancellor; Lord Grenville, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Spencer, Secretary of State; Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; to examine into the conduct of Her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES.

"May it please your Majesty,

"Your Majesty having been graciously pleased by an instrument under your Majesty's Sign Manual, a Copy of which is annexed to this Report, to authorise, empower, and direct us to inquire into the truth of certain written declarations touching the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, an Abstract of which had been laid before your Majesty, and to examine upon oath such persons as we should see fit touching and concerning the same, and to report to your Majesty the result of such examinations:—We have, in dutiful obedience to your Majesty's commands, proceeded to examine the several witnesses, the copies

[March,

pies of whose depositions we have heretofore annexed; and in further execution of the said commands, we now most respectfully submit to your Majesty the Report of these Examinations as it has appeared to us: but we beg leave at the same time humbly to refer your Majesty for more complete information to the Examinations themselves, in order to correct any error of judgment into which we may have unintentionally fallen, with respect to any part of this business. On a reference to the above-mentioned Declarations as the necessary foundation of all our proceedings, we found that they consisted in certain statements which had been laid before his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, respecting the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales; that these statements not only imputed to her Royal Highness great impropriety, and indecency of behaviour, but expressly asserted, partly on the ground of certain alleged declarations from the Princess's own mouth, and partly on the personal observations of the informants, the following most important facts; *viz.* That her Royal Highness had been pregnant in the year 1802, in consequence of an illicit intercourse; and that she had in the same year been secretly delivered of a male child, which child had ever since that period been brought up by her Royal Highness in her own house, and under her immediate inspection.

"These allegations thus made, had, as we found, been followed by declarations from other persons, who had not indeed spoken to the important facts of the pregnancy or delivery of her Royal Highness, but had stated other particulars in themselves extremely suspicious, and still more so when connected with the assertions already mentioned. In the painful situation in which his Royal Highness was placed by these communications, we learnt that his Royal Highness had adopted the only course which could, in our judgment, with propriety be followed; when informations such as these had been thus confidently alleged, and particularly detailed, and had been in some degree supported by collateral evidence, applying to other points of the same nature (though going to a far less extent), one line could only be pursued. Every sentiment of duty to your Majesty, and of concern for the public welfare, required that these particulars should not be withheld from your Majesty, to whom more particularly belonged the cognizance of a matter of State so nearly touching the honour of your Majesty's Royal Family, and by possibility affecting the Succession of your Majesty's Crown. Your Majesty had been pleased, on your part, to view the subject in the same light. Considering it

as a matter which in every respect demanded the most immediate investigation, your Majesty had thought fit to commit into our hands the duty of ascertaining, in the first instance, what degree of credit was due to the informations, and thereby enabling your Majesty to decide what further conduct to adopt concerning them. On this view, therefore, of the matters thus alleged, and of the course hitherto pursued upon them, we deemed it proper, in the first place, to examine those persons in whose declaration the occasion for this inquiry had originated; because, if they, on being examined on oath, had retracted or varied their assertions, all necessity of further investigation might possibly have been precluded. We accordingly first examined on oath the principal informants, Sir John Douglas and Charlotte his Wife, who both positively swore, the former to his having observed the fact of the pregnancy of her Royal Highness, and the latter to the all-important particulars contained in her former declaration, and above referred to. Their examinations are annexed to this Report, and are circumstantial and positive. The most material of these allegations, into the truth of which we have been directed to inquire, being thus far supported by the oath of the parties from whom they had proceeded, we then felt it to be our duty to follow up the Inquiry by the examination of such other persons as we judged best able to afford us information as to the facts in question. We thought it beyond all doubt, that in the course of inquiry many particulars must be learnt, which would be necessarily conclusive on the truth or falsehood of these declarations; so many persons must have been witnesses to the appearance of an actual existing pregnancy; so many circumstances must have been attendant upon a real delivery; and difficulties so numerous and insurmountable must have been involved in any attempt to account for the infant in question as the child of another woman, if it had been in fact the child of the Princess, that we entertained a full and confident expectation of arriving at complete proof, either in the affirmative or negative, on this part of the subject.

"This expectation was not disappointed. We are happy to declare our perfect conviction, that there is no foundation whatever for believing that the child now with the Princess of Wales is the child of her Royal Highness, or that she was delivered of any child in the year 1802; nor has any thing appeared to us which would warrant the belief that she was pregnant in that year, or at any other period within the compass of our inquiries. The identity of the child now with the Princess, its parents, age, the place and date of its birth,

birth, the time and circumstance of its being first taken under her Royal Highness's protection, are all established by such a concurrence both of positive and circumstantial evidence, as can in our judgment leave no question on this part of the subject. That child was, beyond all doubt, born in Brownlow-street Hospital, on the 11th day of July, 1802, of the body of Sophia Austin, and was first brought to the Princess's house in the month of November following. Neither should we be more warranted in expressing any doubt respecting the alleged pregnancy of the Princess, as stated in the original Declaration, a fact so fully contradicted, and by so many witnesses, to whom, if true, it must in various ways be known, that we cannot think it entitled to the smallest credit. The testimonies on these two points, contained in the annexed Depositions and Letters, we have not partially abstracted in this Report, lest by any unintentional omission we might weaken their effect. But we humbly offer to your Majesty this our clear and unanimous judgment upon them, formed upon full deliberation, and pronounced without hesitation, on the result of the whole inquiry. We do not, however, feel ourselves at liberty, much as we should wish it, to close our Report here. Besides the allegations of the pregnancy and delivery of the Princess, those declarations, on the whole of which your Majesty has been pleased to command us to inquire and report, contain, as we have already remarked, other particulars respecting the conduct of her Royal Highness, such as must, especially considering her exalted rank and station, necessarily give occasion to very unfavourable interpretations. From the various depositions and proofs annexed to this Report, particularly from the examination of Robert Bidgood, William Cole, Frances Lloyd, and Mrs. Lisle, your Majesty will perceive that several strong circumstances of this description have been positively sworn to by witnesses, who cannot, in our judgment, be suspected of any unfavourable bias, and whose veracity, in this respect, we have seen no ground to question.

“ On the precise bearing and effect of the facts thus appearing, it is not for us to decide: these we submit to your Majesty's wisdom; but we conceive it to be our duty to report on this part of the Inquiry, as distinctly as on the former facts, — that as on the one hand the facts of pregnancy and delivery are to our minds satisfactorily disproved, so on the other hand we think the circumstances to which we now refer, particularly those stated to have passed between her Royal Highness and Captain Manby, must be credited until they shall receive some decisive contradiction; and,

if true, are justly entitled to the most serious consideration. We cannot close this Report without humbly assuring your Majesty, that it was on every account our anxious wish to have executed this delicate trust with as little publicity as the nature of the case would possibly allow; and we entreat your Majesty's permission to express our full persuasion, that if this wish has been disappointed, the failure is not imputable to any thing unnecessarily said or done by us. All which is most humbly submitted to your Majesty,

(Signed) *ERSKINE, GRENVILLE,
SPENCER, ELLENBOROUGH.*

July 14, 1806.

(A true Copy) — I. BECKET.

PRINCESS OF WALES's *Letter to the King.*

“ SIRE, Imprest with the deepest sentiments of gratitude for the countenance and protection which I have hitherto uniformly received from your Majesty, I approach you with a heart undismayed, upon the occasion so awful and momentous to my character, my honour, and my happiness. I should, indeed (under charges such as have now been brought against me), prove myself undeserving of the continuance of that countenance and protection, and altogether unworthy of the high station which I hold in your Majesty's family, if I sought for any partiality, for any indulgence, for any thing more than what is due to me in justice. My entire confidence in your Majesty's virtues assures me that I cannot meet with less.

“ The situation which I have been so happy as to hold in your Majesty's good opinion and esteem, my station in your Majesty's august Family, my life, my honour, and, through mine, the honour of your Majesty's Family, have been attacked. Sir John and Lady Douglas have attempted to support a direct and precise charge, by which they have dared to impute to me the enormous guilt of High Treason, committed in the foul act of Adultery. In this charge the extravagance of their malice has defeated itself. The Report of the Lords Commissioners, acting under your Majesty's Warrant, has most fully cleared me of that charge.

“ But there remain imputations, strangely sanctioned and countenanced by that Report, on which I cannot remain silent without incurring the most fatal consequences to my honour and character: for it states to your Majesty, that ‘the circumstances detailed against me must be credited till they are decisively contradicted.’ To contradict with as much decision as the contradiction of an accused can convey—to expose the injustice and malice of my enemies—to shew the utter impossibility of giving credit to their testimony—and to vindicate my own innocence,

cence, will be the objects, Sire, of this Letter.

"In the course of my pursuing these objects, I shall have much to complain of, in the substance of the proceeding itself, and much in the manner of conducting it.

"That any of the charges should ever have been entertained upon testimony so little worthy of belief, which betrayed in every sentence the malice in which it originated; that, even if they were entertained at all, your Majesty should have been advised to pass by the ordinary legal modes of inquiry into such high crimes, and to refer them to a Commission, open to all the objections which I shall have to state to such a mode of inquiry; that the Commissioners, after having negated the principal charge of substantive crime, should have entertained considerations of matter that amounted to no legal offence, and which were adduced, not as substantive charges in themselves, but as matters in support of the principal accusation; that, through the pressure and weight of their official occupations, they did not,—perhaps could not,—bestow that attention on the case, which, if given to it, must have enabled them to detect the villainy and falsehood of my accusers, and their foul conspiracy against me, and must have preserved my character from the weighty imputation which the authority of the Commissioners has for a time cast upon it; but, above all, that they should, upon this *ex parte* examination, without hearing one word that I could urge, have reported to your Majesty an opinion on these matters, so prejudicial to my honour, and from which I can have no appeal to the laws of the country (because the charges, constituting no legal offence, cannot be made the ground of a judicial inquiry): these, and many other circumstances connected, with the length of the proceedings, which have cruelly aggravated to my feeling the pain necessarily attendant upon this inquiry, I shall not be able to refrain from stating and urging as matters of serious lamentation at least, if not of well-grounded complaint.

"In commenting upon any part of the circumstances which have occurred in the course of this inquiry, whatever observations I may be compelled to make upon any of them, I trust I shall never forget what is due to Officers in high station and employment under your Majesty. No apology, therefore, can be required for any reserve in my expressions towards them. But if, in vindicating my innocence against the injustice and malice of my enemies, I should appear to your Majesty not to express myself with all the warmth and indignation which innocence so foully calumniated must feel, your Majesty will, I trust, not attribute my

forbearance to any insensibility to the grievous injuries I have sustained, but will graciously be pleased to ascribe it to the restraint I have imposed upon myself, lest, in endeavouring to describe in just terms the motives, the conduct, the perjury, and all the foul circumstances which characterize and establish the malice of my accusers, I might use language which, though not unjustly applied to them, might be improper to be used by me to any body, or unfit to be employed by any body, humbly, respectfully, and dutifully addressing your Majesty. That a fit opportunity has occurred for laying open my heart to your Majesty, perhaps I shall hereafter have no reason to lament; for more than two years I had been informed, that, upon the presumption of some miscarriage in me, my behaviour had been the subject of investigation, and my neighbours' servants had been examined concerning it; and for some time I had received mysterious and indistinct intimations, that some great mischief was meditated towards me: and, in all the circumstances of my very peculiar situation, it will not be thought strange, that however conscious I was that I had no just cause for fear, I should yet feel some uneasiness on this account. With surprise certainly (because the first tidings were of a kind to excite surprise), but without alarm, I received the intelligence, that, for some reason, a formal investigation of some parts of my conduct had been advised, and had taken place.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, on the 7th of June, 1806, announced it to me. He announced to me, the Princess of Wales, the near approach of two Attornies (one of them, I since find, the Solicitor employed by Sir John Douglas), claiming to enter my dwelling with a warrant to take away one-half of my household, for immediate examination upon a charge against myself. Of the nature of that charge I was then uninformed. It now appears it was the charge of High Treason, committed in the infamous crime of Adultery. His Royal Highness will, I am sure, do me the justice to represent to your Majesty, that I betrayed no fear—that I manifested no symptoms of conscious guilt—that I sought no excuses to prepare or to tutor my servants for the examination which they were to undergo. The only request which I made to His Royal Highness was, that he would have the goodness to remain with me till the servants were gone, that he might bear witness that I had no conversation with them before they went. In truth, Sire, my anxieties, under a knowledge that some serious mischief was planning against me, and while I was ignorant of its quality and extent, had been so great, that I could

could not but rejoice at an event which seemed to promise me an early opportunity of ascertaining what the malice of my enemies intended against me. It has not been, indeed, without impatience the most painful, that I have passed the interval which has since elapsed. When it was not only known to the world (for it was known to the world) that inquiry of the gravest nature had been instituted into my conduct, I looked to the conclusion with all the eagerness that could belong to an absolute conviction that my innocence and my honour, to the disgrace and confusion of my accusers, would be established, and that the groundless malice and injustice of the whole charge would be manifested to the world, as widely as the calumny had been circulated. I knew that the result of an *ex parte* inquiry, from its very nature, could not, unless it fully asserted my entire innocence, be in any degree just; and I had taught myself more firmly to believe, that it was utterly impossible that any opinion which could in the smallest degree work a prejudice to my honour and character, could even be expressed, in any terms, by any persons, in a Report upon a solemn formal Inquiry, and more especially to your Majesty, without my having some notice and some opportunity of being heard; and I was convinced, that, if the proceeding allowed me, before an opinion was expressed, the ordinary means which accused persons have of vindicating their honour, and their opinion, which could then be expressed, be fully vindicated and effectually established. What then, Sir, must have been my astonishment and my dismay, when I saw that, notwithstanding the principal accusation was found to be utterly false, yet some of the witnesses to those charges which were brought in support of the principal accusation—witnesses whom any person interested to have protected my character would easily have shewn, out of their own mouths, to be utterly unworthy of credit, and confederates in joint conspiracy with my false accusers—are reported ‘to be free from all suspicion of unfavourable bias; their veracity, in the judgment of the Commissioners, not to be questioned;’ and their infamous stories and insinuations against me ‘to be such as deserve the most serious consideration,’ and as such to be credited ‘till decisively contradicted.’

“The Inquiry, after I thus had notice of it, continued for above two months. I venture not to complain, as if it had been unnecessarily protracted. The important duties and official avocations of the Noble Lords appointed to carry it on, may naturally account for and excuse some delay. But, however excusable it may have been, your Majesty will conceive the pain and anxiety

which the interval of suspense has occasioned; and your Majesty will not be surprised if I further represent, that I have found a great aggravation of my painful sufferings, in the delay which occurred in communicating the Report to me; for, though it is dated on the 14th of July, I did not receive it till the 11th of August, notwithstanding your Majesty’s gracious commands. It was due unquestionably to your Majesty, that the result of an Inquiry commanded by your Majesty, upon advice which had been offered, touching matters of the highest import, should be first and immediately communicated to you. The respect and honour due to the Prince of Wales, the interest which he must necessarily have taken in this Inquiry, combined to make it indispensably fit that the result should be forthwith also stated to his Royal Highness. I complain not, therefore, that it was too early communicated to any one. I complain only, and I complain most seriously (for I felt it most seriously), of the delay in its communication to me.

“Rumour has informed the world, that the Report had been early communicated to your Majesty and to his Royal Highness. I did not receive the benefit intended for me by your Majesty’s most gracious command, till a month after the Report was signed. But the same rumour has represented me, to my infinite prejudice, as in possession of the Report during that month; and the malice of those who wish to stain my honour, has not failed to suggest all that malice could infer from its remaining in that possession so long. May I be permitted to say, that if the Report acquits me, my innocence entitles me to receive from those to whom your Majesty’s commands had been given, an immediate notification of the fact that it did acquit me? Sentence should not have been left to settle in any mind, much less upon your Majesty’s, for a month before I could even begin to prepare for an answer, which, when begun, could not speedily be concluded; and that if the Report could be represented as both acquitting and condemning me, the reasons which suggested the propriety of an early communication in each of the former cases, combined to make it proper and necessary in the latter.

“And why all consideration of my feelings was then cruelly neglected—why I was kept upon the rack, during all this time, ignorant of the result of a charge which affected my honour and my life—and why, especially in a case where such graver matters were to continue to be credited to the prejudice of my honour, till they were decidedly contradicted, the means of knowing what it was, that I might at least endeavour to contradict, were withholden from me a single unnecessary

sary hour, I know not, and I will not trust myself in the attempt to conjecture.

"On the 11th of August, however, I at length received from the Lord Chancellor, a packet, containing copies of the Warrant or Commission authorizing the Inquiry, of the Report, and of the Examinations on which the Report was founded; and your Majesty may be graciously pleased to recollect, that on the 13th I returned my grateful thanks to your Majesty for having ordered these papers to be sent me. Your Majesty will readily imagine, that, upon a subject of such importance, I could not venture to trust only to my own advice; and those with whom I advised, suggested, that the Declaration or Charge upon which the Inquiry had proceeded, and which the Commissioners refer to in their Report, and represent to be the essential foundation of the whole proceedings, did not accompany the Examination and the Report, and also that the Papers themselves were not authenticated.

"I ventured, therefore, to address your Majesty upon the supposed defect in the communication; and humbly requested that the Copies of the Papers which I then returned, might, after being examined and authenticated, be again transmitted to me; and that I might also be furnished with the Copies of the written Declarations, so referred to in the Report; and my humble thanks are due for your Majesty's compliance with my request. On the 29th of August I received, in consequence, the attested copies of those Declarations, and of a Narrative of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent; and a few days afterwards, on the 3d of September, the attested Copies of the Examinations which were taken before the Commissioners.

"By the copy of the Commission, a warrant which I have received, under which the Inquiry has been prosecuted, it appears to be an instrument under your Majesty's Sign Manual, not countersigned, not under any seal. It recites, that an abstract of certain within declarations touching my conduct (without specifying by whom those declarations were made, or the nature of the matters touching which they had been made, or even by whom the abstract had been prepared) had been laid before your Majesty, into the truth of which it purports to authorize the four Noble Peers, who are named in it, to inquire and examine upon oath such persons as they think fit, and report to your Majesty the result of their examination.

"By referring to the within Declaration, it appears that they contain allegations against me amounting to the charge of high-treason, and also other matters which, if understood to be, as they seem to have been acted and reported upon by the Commissioners, not as evidence confirma-

tory (as they are expressed to be in the title) of the principal charge, but as distinct and substantive subjects of examination, cannot, as I am advised, be represented as in law amounting to crimes—how most of the Declarations referred to were collected, by whom, at whose solicitation, under what sanction, and before what persons, magistrates, or others, they were made, does not appear. By the title, indeed, which all the within Declarations, except Sir John and Lady Douglas, bear, viz. 'That they had been taken for the purpose of confirming Lady Douglas's statement,' it may be collected that they had been by her, or at least by Sir John's procurement; and the concluding passage of one of them, I mean the fourth declaration of William Cole, strengthens this opinion, as it represents Sir John Douglas, accompanied by his solicitor, Mr. Lowten, to have gone down as far as Cheltenham, for the examination of two witnesses, whose declarations are there stated. I am, however, at a loss to know at this moment, whom I am to consider, or whom I could fix upon, as my false accuser. From the circumstance last mentioned it might be inferred that Sir John Douglas, or one of them, is the accuser. But Lady Douglas, in her within declaration, so far from representing the information which she then gives, as moving voluntarily from herself, expressly states, that she gives it under the direct command of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and the papers leave me without information from whom any communication to the Prince originated, which induced him to give such commands.

"Upon the question, how far the advice is agreeable to law under which it was recommended to your Majesty to issue this warrant or commission, not countersigned, nor under seal, and without any of your Majesty's advisers, therefore, being on the face of it responsible for its issuing, I am not competent to determine. And undoubtedly, as the two high legal authorities, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, consented to act under it, it is with the greatest doubt and diffidence that I can bring myself to express my suspicion of its illegality. But if it be, as I am given to understand it is, open to question, whether, consistently with law, your Majesty should have been advised to command, by this warrant or commission, persons not to act in any known character, as Secretaries of State, as Privy Counsellors, as Magistrates otherwise empowered, but to act as Commissioners, and under the sole authority of such warrants, to inquire without any authority, to hear and determine any thing upon the subject of those inquiries, into the known crime of high treason, under the sanction

of oaths to be administered by them as such Commissioners, and to report the result thereof to your Majesty: if, I say, there can be any question upon the legality of such a warrant or commission, the extreme hardship with which it has operated upon me, the extreme prejudice which it has done to my character, and to which such a proceeding must ever expose the person who is the object of it, oblige me, till I am fully convinced of its legality, to forbear acknowledging its authority; and with all humility and deference to your Majesty, to protest against all the proceedings under it."

MINUTE OF THE CABINET, JAN. 25, 1807.
PRESENT.

LORD CHANCELLOR, Lord Visc. HOWICK,
LORD PRESIDENT, Lord GREENVILLE,
LORD PRIVY SEAL, Lord ELLENBOROUGH,
EARL SPENCER, Mr. Sec. WINDHAM,
EARL OF MOIRA, Mr. T. GRENVILLE.
LORD HENRY PETTY.

"Your Majesty's confidential servants have given the most diligent and attentive consideration to the matters on which your Majesty has been pleased to require their opinion and advice. They trust your Majesty will not think that any apology is necessary on their part, for the delay which has attended their deliberations, on a subject of such extreme importance, and which they have found to be of the greatest difficulty and embarrassment.

"They are fully convinced that it never can have been your Majesty's intention to require from them, that they should lay before your Majesty a detailed and circumstantial examination and discussion of the various arguments and allegations contained in the letter submitted to your Majesty by the Law Advisers of the Princess of Wales; and they beg leave, with all humility, to represent to your Majesty, that the laws and constitution of their country have not placed them in a situation in which they can conclusively pronounce on any question of guilt or innocence affecting any of your Majesty's subjects, much less one of your Majesty's Royal Family. They have indeed no power or authority whatever to enter on such a course of inquiry, as could alone lead to any final results of such a nature.

"The main question on which they had conceived themselves called upon by their duty to submit their advice to your Majesty, was this: whether the circumstances which had, by your Majesty's commands, been brought before them, were of a nature to induce your Majesty to order any further steps to be taken upon them by your Majesty's Government? And on this point they humbly submit to your

GENL. MAG. *March*, 1813.

Majesty, that the advice which they offered was clear and unequivocal. Your Majesty has since been pleased further to require, that they should submit to your Majesty their opinions as to the answer to be given by your Majesty to the request contained in the Princess's letter, and as to the manner in which that answer should be communicated to her Royal Highness.

"They have, therefore, in dutiful obedience to your Majesty's commands, proceeded to re-consider the whole of the subject, in this new view of it; and, after much deliberation, they have agreed humbly to recommend to your Majesty the draft of a message, which, if approved by your Majesty, they would humbly suggest your Majesty might send to her Royal Highness, through the Lord Chancellor.

"Having before humbly submitted to your Majesty their opinion that the facts of the case did not warrant their advising that any further steps should be taken upon it by your Majesty's Government, they have not thought it necessary to advise your Majesty any longer to decline receiving the Princess into your Royal presence. But the result of the whole case does, in their judgment, render it indispensable, that your Majesty should, by a serious admonition, convey to her Royal Highness your Majesty's expectation that her Royal Highness should be more circumspect in her future conduct; and they trust that, in the terms in which they have advised that such admonition should be conveyed, your Majesty will not be of opinion, on a full consideration of the evidence and answer, that they can be considered as having at all exceeded the necessity of the case, as arising out of the last reference which your Majesty has been pleased to make to them."

MESSAGE FROM THE KING*

To her Royal Highness the PRINCESS OF WALES.

"The King having referred to his confidential servants the proceedings and papers relative to the written Declarations which had been laid before his Majesty, respecting the conduct of the Princess of Wales, has been apprized by them, that, after the fullest consideration of the examinations taken on that subject, and of

* This Message was recommended on the 25th of January, 1807, by the following Right Honourable persons: The Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Earl Spencer, Earl of Moira, Lord Henry Petty, Lord Viscount Howick, Lord Grenville, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Secretary Windham, and Mr. T. Grenville.

the observations and affidavits brought forward by the Princess's Legal Advisers, they agree in the opinions submitted to his Majesty in the original Report of the four Lords by whom his Majesty directed that the matter should, in the first instance, be inquired into; and that, in the present stage of the business, upon a mature and deliberate view of this most important subject in all its parts and bearings, it is their opinion, that the facts of this case do not warrant their advising that any further step should be taken in the business by his Majesty's Government, or any other proceedings instituted upon it, except such only as his Majesty's Law servants may, on a reference to them, think fit to recommend for the prosecution of Lady Douglas, on those parts of her depositions which may appear to them to be justly liable thereto.

"In this situation his Majesty is advised, that it is no longer necessary for him to decline receiving the Princess into his Royal presence.

"The King sees with great satisfaction the agreement of his confidential servants, in the decided opinion expressed by the four Lords, upon the falsehood of the accusations of pregnancy and delivery brought forward against the Princess by Lady Douglas. On the other matters produced in the course of the Inquiry, the King is advised, that none of the facts or allegations stated in preliminary examinations, carried on in the absence of the parties interested, are to be considered as legally or conclusively established. But in those examinations, and even in the answer drawn in the name of the Princess by her Legal Advisers, there have appeared circumstances of conduct on the part of the Princess, which his Majesty could never regard but with serious concern. The elevated rank which the Princess holds in this country, and the relation in which she stands to his Majesty and the Royal Family, must always deeply involve both the interests of the State, and the personal feelings of his Majesty, in the propriety and correctness of her conduct; and his Majesty cannot, therefore, forbear to express, in the conclusion of the business, his desire and expectation, that such a conduct may in future be observed by the Princess, as may fully justify those marks of paternal regard and affection which the King always wishes to shew to every part of the Royal Family.

"His Majesty has directed that this Message should be transmitted to the Princess of Wales by his Lord Chancellor; and that copies of the Proceedings which have taken place on this subject should also be communicated to his dearly beloved Son, the Prince of Wales."

MINUTE OF COUNCIL, APRIL 22, 1801.

PRESENT,

Ld. Chancellor (ELDON), Earl BATHURST,
Ld. President (CAMDEN) VISC. CASTLERAGH,
Lord Privy Seal (WEST- LORD MULGRAVE,
MORLAND), Mr. Sec. CANNING,
Duke of PORTLAND, Ld. HAWKESBURY,
Earl of CHATHAM,

"Your Majesty's confidential servants have, in obedience to your Majesty's commands, most attentively considered the original Charges and Report, the Minutes of Evidence, and all the other papers submitted to the consideration of your Majesty, on the subject of those charges against her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

"In the stage in which this business is brought under their consideration, they do not feel themselves called upon to give any opinion as to the proceeding itself, or to the mode of investigation in which it has been thought proper to conduct it; but, adverting to the advice which is stated by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to have directed his conduct, your Majesty's confidential servants are anxious to impress upon your Majesty their conviction, that his Royal Highness could not, under such advice, consistently with his public duty, have done otherwise than lay before your Majesty the Statement and Examinations which were submitted to him upon this subject.

"After the most deliberate consideration, however, of the evidence which has been brought before the Commissioners, and of the previous examinations, as well as of the answer and observations which have been submitted to your Majesty upon them, they feel it necessary to declare their decided concurrence in the clear and unanimous opinion of the Commissioners, confirmed by that of all your Majesty's late confidential servants, that the two main charges alleged against her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, of pregnancy and delivery, are completely disproved; and they further submit to your Majesty their unanimous opinion, that all the other particulars of conduct brought in accusation against her Royal Highness, to which the character of criminality can be ascribed, are either satisfactorily contradicted, or rest upon evidence of such a nature, and which was given under such circumstances, as render it, in the judgment of your Majesty's confidential servants, undeserving of credit.

"Your Majesty's confidential servants, therefore, concurring in that part of the opinion of your late servants, as stated in their Minute of the 25th of January, that there is no longer any necessity for your Majesty being advised to decline receiv-

ing the Princess into your Royal presence, humbly submit to your Majesty, that it is essentially necessary, in justice to her Royal Highness, and for the honour and interests of your Majesty's Illustrious Family, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales should be admitted, with as little delay as possible, into your Majesty's Royal presence; and that she should be received, in a manner due to her rank and station, in your Majesty's Court and Family.

"Your Majesty's confidential servants likewise beg leave to submit to your Majesty, that, considering that it may be necessary that your Majesty's Government should possess the means of referring to

the true state of this transaction, it is of the utmost importance, that these documents, demonstrating the ground on which your Majesty has proceeded, should be preserved in safe custody; and that for that purpose, the originals, or authentic copies of all these papers, should be sealed up and deposited in the Office of your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State."

"* * * Here, for the present, our contracted pages compel us to dismiss a subject which we regret the necessity of having occasion to introduce; and which, when we resume it, shall certainly be without those offensive appendages, which have justly created universal disgust.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 15.

Lord Melville presented a Petition from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, requesting, that, in the new arrangements to be adopted in regard to India, liberty should be given to any Presbyterian Minister to go to India, to dispense the ordinances of Religion to the members of that Church.

In the Commons, the same day, on the question for going into a Committee on the Vice Chancellor's Bill, Mr. Leach entered into an argument to shew, from the quantity of business in arrear, and the number of causes decided by one Judge in a year, that the whole of the present accumulation might be removed, on the lowest calculation, by a single Judge, in the course of one year; that the Master of the Rolls, merely by sitting as many hours in Court as the Lord Chancellor, might, in addition to his other business, remove the pressure in two years; and that consequently there could be no possible reason for creating a new and permanent office for a temporary object, when an increase of the assistance, which the present office of Master of the Rolls was created for the very purpose of affording to the Lord Chancellor, would meet the evil in its fullest extent. In another point of view, it appeared that the whole increase of the business in the last ten years was not equal to the number of causes which the Chancellor decides in one year. The creation of the office of Vice Chancellor could not, therefore, be necessary, unless it were proposed to relieve the Chancellor of nine-tenths of his judicial business. Now, that any Chancellor would neglect the duties of his high office from mere indolence, did not appear probable; but there was every danger that he might be tempted to neglect them from the more

powerful motives of ambition and political interest. The effect of the Lord Chancellor's becoming a political rather than a judicial character, would be to change the whole constitutional Judicature of the country. The Bench of Judges was filled, as it was and had always been, with able and upright Lawyers, because the Lord Chancellor, by whose recommendation they were generally appointed, was himself one of the first Lawyers of his time, intimately connected with all the most eminent professional men, acquainted with their virtues, and feeling a respect for their talents. But a political Lord Chancellor would be equally ignorant of, and indifferent to, legal merit; and our benches of Justice would be filled by Ministerial intrigue and Court influence. The practice of the Law would also sink into contempt, and be neglected, when the highest honours of the profession could be so much better attained than by a laborious and painful discharge of its duties.

Sir S. Romilly argued to the same effect as the preceding speaker.

Mr. Weatherall admitted the accuracy of the facts stated by his Hon. and learned Friend, but opposed the Master of the Rolls being so surcharged with business.

Messrs. Bathurst, Horne, Simeon, and Stephen, supported the Bill, which was opposed by Messrs. Ponsonby, Tierney, and Preston. The Bill then passed through the Committee.

Feb. 16.

A Bill permitting the enlistment of the Cornish Miners into the Regulars, and two others for explaining the Local Militia Acts for England and Scotland, were each read the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 18.

Earl Bathurst said, that though the American

rican correspondence was voluminous, he should not trouble the House at any length. The Address he should move was not likely to lead to any difference of opinion. A blockade, by notification, of the Chesapeake and Delaware, was not earlier adopted, because there was a contract for the supply of flour to the Peninsula from the American ports, and also to our West India islands. The noble Lord then, referring to the declaration of war by America, said he believed it was precipitated by the expectation of intercepting our homeward-bound fleet from the West Indies; for Commodore Rodgers sailed immediately upon the eve of that declaration. While the British Government shewed a disposition to restore seamen who were proved to be natives of America, the United States Government constantly refused to restore British seamen who had deserted. This was a proof that the American Government was hostile to this country. They likewise claimed a right of canceling the allegiance of subjects of other states. He alluded to their practice of granting letters of naturalization. For this purpose all that was requisite was, for two persons stating themselves to be citizens of the United States, and vouching before a magistrate for a third to be a citizen, and, having resided five years there, obtained him a certificate of citizenship. These proofs might be fabricated, and no contrary interest existed in the Courts to investigate them. It was impossible, therefore, we could give up the right of impressment, upon which our maritime greatness depended. His Lordship concluded by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, approving of the rejection of the proposition from America; lamenting the necessity of the war, but acknowledging its justice; and expressing a determination to support his Royal Highness in carrying on the war with vigour.

The Marquis of Lansdown was glad he could concur in the Address, but regretted, that, owing to the disposition of our naval force, such triumphs had been afforded to the Americans. War, once commenced, ought to be vigorously prosecuted, that it might be sooner terminated.

Lord Melville said, whenever the detail was entered into, it was capable of proof that at the time of the breaking out of the war, the force on the American station was amply sufficient for all the purposes required of it.

The Marquis Wellesley most cordially concurred in the Address. The war was a just one, and the objects of it were of the utmost importance to the rights and interests of this country. He asked why was not a greater force collected in the vicinity of the United States, in order that

it might be ready to act upon any emergency. Instead of this, a parade had been made of sending instructions to the Admiral, whose force was inadequate to carrying hostile means into effect.—The war had been improperly carried on, and he hoped the period of inquiry would come very shortly.

The Earl of Liverpool was glad that it was admitted that the war on the part of America had been a war of passion—of party-spirit—and not a war of policy, of interest, or of necessity. He adverted to the numerous escapes of the Enemy's fleet during the better part of Lord Nelson's career, to show that it might so happen without attaching blame to the Admiralty.

Lord Holland would not concur in the Address, because it was so worded, as to imply, that the American Government had peremptorily insisted on our surrender of the right of impressing seamen, and to this he could not agree on the face of the evidence.

Lord Erskine disapproved of the Address, and could not consider the war as the consequence of the question of the right of impressing. It originated in the former irritations between this country and America, previous to the Orders in Council; and, until these were removed, there could be no conciliation. It had been said that this war, if the Americans persisted in their claims, must be eternal. If so, our prospects were disheartening; for America was a growing country; and in a lengthened contest, all the advantages were on her side, and against this country. The Address was carried without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord Castlereagh concluded a long speech on the subject of the American war, by stating, that the seamen in our service, who claimed their discharge as natives of America, were in 1811, 3500; and in 1812, 3100—instead of 15 or 20,000, as stated by the American Government. He considered the latter as anxious to enter into the war with this country, in order to assist the cause of France. He moved the following Address:—“That, while we deeply lament the failure of the endeavours of his Royal Highness to preserve the relations of peace and amity between this country and America, we highly approve of the resistance opposed to the unjustifiable pretensions of the Government of the United States; being satisfied that those pretensions were not admissible, without surrendering some of the most ancient, important, and undoubted rights of the British Empire.—That, impressed with these sentiments, and fully convinced of the justice of his Royal Highness's cause,

his Royal Highness may rely on our zealous and cordial support, and our affording every means necessary for prosecuting the war with vigour, and for bringing it to a safe and honourable termination."

Mr. *Pownby* warmly approved the conduct of Ministers in resisting the demands of America; and declared, that, while Ministers shewed a due spirit of conciliation, he would give them his support.

Mr. *A. Baring* said, that an earlier repeal of the Orders in Council would have prevented War; but that there were a strong party in that country inimical to England, and which industriously inflamed the public opinion. He thought we had not shewn a spirit of conciliation, and thought that if there were no more than six hundred American seamen in the British service, America had a right to demand redress.

Mr. *Foster* attributed the war to the disposition shewn by America to revive forgotten causes of dispute. As long as Washington presided over their councils, America was true to her own interests; but when he descended into the grave, and the influence of his policy had subsided, a new system and new measures were adopted. A great party, consisting of a great majority of land proprietors, then began to take the lead. One of their principles was, to extend the sphere of this representation over mere deserts and uncultivated tracts. Among the emigrants, there were many with deep prejudices against us. In Congress, there were six Irishmen, all advocates for war. He had himself fully anticipated a suspension of every hostile feeling, after conceding the Orders in Council. That it was impossible to ascertain the sentiments of the predominant party; for they had no acknowledged head, in whose opinion a standard might be found of the probable wishes and professed principles of the whole body.

Mr. *Whitbread* declared, that he considered America to have been ill-treated by both belligerents; and, after a protracted series of aggravated insults, had declared against us, but not for France. He considered the frauds and perjuries of the practice of granting certificates only to be equalled by the perjuries and horrors of the licence system. Here the Hon. Gentleman read the 20th of the 6th Anne, to shew that we acted on a broader principle than America; a simple statement of the fact of service was all that was required for naturalization.

Mr. *Canning*, in an able speech, supported the Address, but regretted the manner in which the war had been conducted.

Mr. *Croker* spoke shortly.

The Address was then carried unanimously.

House of Lords, Feb. 19.

In the three appeals, the East India Company v. Antrobus and others, the Lord Chancellor delivered his opinion, that the owners, who were also occupiers of houses in the city of London, were liable to pay tithes upon the annual value of such houses where there were no customary payments, and where such houses had not been let at any rent upon which the tithes could be computed.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *S. Romilly* presented a Bill on the subject of the Criminal Law, which was read the first time, as was the Copper Exportation Bill a second time.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted: 330,000*l.* for Barrack expenses in 1812—2,226,000*l.* for the Commissariat Department—131,900*l.* for the Storekeeper's Department—75,000*l.* for maintaining and employing Convicts in 1812—and 8,000,000*l.* for discharging outstanding Exchequer Bills for 1812.

A Petition was presented from the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge, soliciting, that in the event of the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, a clause should be reserved, permitting the Society to send Missionaries to propagate the Gospel in that country.

Feb. 22.

On the further consideration of the Vice-Chancellor's Bill, Mr. *Taylor* said, that the whole of the Lord Chancellor's emoluments did not amount to more than from 18 to 20,000*l.* a year. The fees from Bankrupts were about 5000*l.* a year, and he had seen them exaggerated to 17,000*l.*

Mr. *Canning* suggested, that, as the evil was temporary, it was but fitting that the remedy should also be of a limited nature.

Sir *W. Garraw* defended the Bill.

Mr. *Whitbread* remarked, that the Hon. Gentleman (Sir *W. G.*) had, on the first introduction of the Bill, appeared like an infant in debate; but he now pressed on with the strength of a giant. On a former day he was timid, diffident, and suffused with the blushes of conscious modesty; but now he appeared bold, confident, and authoritative.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, that the tone of the Hon. Gentleman was befitting his legal abilities and eminence.

Sir *S. Romilly*, Messrs. *Pownby* and *Gordon*, spoke shortly against the Bill, as did

did Messrs. *Stephen, Broghe Bathurst, and Abercromby*, in its favour.

The amendments were then agreed to.

A Bill, compelling manufacturers of fire-arms to engrave thereon their names and places of abode, was read the first time.

Feb. 23.

A short conversation ensued, on the *Speaker* stating that he had received a letter from the Lord Mayor of Dublin, requesting that he might be allowed to present a Petition from the Corporation against the Catholic Claims at the bar of that House.

Mr. C. Wynne said, that the Petition would be burthensome, as they would in all cases be obliged to send the Lord Mayor, or it would be argued that they were not much interested on the subject of their Petition.

On the motion of *Mr. Grattan*, the request was complied with; but it was not admitted to stand part of the question, that the same privilege should be granted to the Provost of Edinburgh.

Sir F. Burdett said, that there had been violent encroachments upon the Constitution, in consequence of the unfortunate affliction under which his Majesty is suffering. The first encroachment was in 1788; and between that period and 1810, it was well known that the King's mind was too disordered to pay any attention to public business, and the probability was that Ministers, under colour of the Royal absence, exercised the powers of Majesty. The leading principles of the Constitution were, that the Crown descends by hereditary succession, and not by election; and that the Crown is never suspended: so thinking, he must express his disapprobation of the restrictions which were imposed upon the Regent, who had been very ill treated, and of whom *Sir Francis* spoke in the most respectful terms. In moving for leave to bring in a "Bill to provide against any interruption of the exercise of the Royal Authority, in the event of the death of the Prince Regent in his father's life-time;" he was desirous it should be understood that he intended the presumptive heir to the throne (*Princess Charlotte of Wales*) should in such case exercise the Royal Authority. This would prevent both Ministers and Parliament from rendering the Royal Authority subservient to their will.

Lord Castlereagh said, the Hon. Member had better have proposed a permanent Regency Bill, as he wanted to destroy the precedents they had made, and get rid of the discretionary power of Parliament. He should oppose the motion; for, while Parliament possessed influence, it would take care that the Royal Power should be restored undiminished, when

the Sovereign was again capable of exercising the Royal Functions; for which, upon the hereditary principle that the Royal power was fully and immediately transferred to the Regent, there was not the same security for the resumption of it, by the Sovereign, when the temporary cause was removed.

Messrs. *Brand, Wynne, Whitbread, and Lord A. Hamilton*, spoke in support of the motion, which was negatived by 238 to 73.

Feb. 23.

Mr. Elliott, after moving the Resolution of last Session, for taking into consideration the Roman Catholic Claims, presented a Petition from the Roman Catholics of England.

Mr. Yorke moved that the 9th, 10th, and 11th sections of the Act of 1 Wm. and Mary, chap. 2, be read;—after which, *Mr. Grattan*, in a speech distinguished for its eloquence, urged the justice and policy of admitting the Catholics to a participation of the same rights and privileges as Protestants upon proper securities being given for the maintenance of the Constitution in Church and State. He read the oath of the 33d of the King, by which people of that persuasion abjure the doctrine that it is lawful to injure or kill a Heretic; that the Pope can absolve a subject from his allegiance; or that he has even any temporal power in these realms; and concluded by moving that the House do now form itself into a Committee on the Claims.

Mr. Tomline considered the Catholics of the present day as persecuting as their ancestors. It was unwise to grant the claims of a few, and expose the safety of many. We wanted none but Protestants in our Senate, or to command our fleets and armies. The Roman Catholics of Ireland were the authors of the rebellion in that country.

Sir H. Heron assumed that those great men, Pitt, Fox, Burke, and Windham, were in favour of the Roman Catholics. He reprehended the unworthy means taken by the Clergy to excite the prejudices of the people. There were even certain Dignitaries, some of them with mitres on their heads, and some of them with mitres in their heads, who certainly had done more than became their situation. A learned Prelate had even misrepresented the opinions of *Mr. Fox* on this subject, in order to excite groundless fears.

Mr. Bankes professed his opinion to be changed since last Session; perhaps his judgment had been perverted by the extraordinary abilities of *Mr. Canning*; but he thought that the concessions would be attended with danger. What was to become of the Test and Corporation Acts? and would the Catholics agree to the Ve-

to? They had met conciliation by fresh demands, and a domineering and threatening tone. Besides, the people of England were against any further concessions, contrary to the opinion that prevailed last Session.

Mr. *Plunket* said, that the Hon. Mover was anxious that the Protestant Succession and the Protestant Church should be declared in the preamble of the Bill. What had been conceded was of little importance, compared with what was withheld. The right of representing their country in Parliament—of rising to the higher dignities of the law—of the offices of state—and of the command of fleets and armies. The Hon. Gentleman concluded a very able and argumentative speech by giving the motion his support.

Mr. *Yorke* compared the Roman Catholic religion to the statue of Janus, which had two faces—one for the Clergy, the other for the Laity. It was impossible to foresee the danger which might arise from the interference of the Pope, now that he was the creature of Buonaparte; and while they acknowledged the supremacy of his Holiness, it would never be safe to make any concessions.

Mr. *W. Smith* declared, he never would

stand up in that House for the removal of laws operating against the Dissenters, without coupling with it a motion for a restoration of the rights of the Roman Catholics.

Messrs. *J. Smith* and *Courtenay* spoke a few words in favour of the motion; after which (at half past two) the House adjourned.

Feb. 25.

Mr. Alderman *Atkins* brought up the Report of the Committee on the Weymouth Election; and the issuing of the Writ for a new Member was delayed, the Committee conceiving that the mode of election required Legislative interference.

An address for a sum of money to the witnesses on the Great Grimsby Election, to carry them home, was voted.

Mr. *R. Thornton* presented a Petition from the East India Company, praying for a renewal of their exclusive privileges.

The adjourned debate on the Catholic Claims was resumed. Sir *C. Hippisley*, Sir *J. Stewart*, Sir *Eyre Coote*, Sir *N. Colthurst*, and Mr. *W. Fitzgerald*, argued in favour of concession, which was likewise supported by Gen. *Mathew* and Sir *F. Flood*.

Mr. *H. Davies* opposed the motion.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Foreign-Office, Jan. 23. A Dispatch from Viscount Cathcart, K. T.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2.

MY LORD, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of two proclamations, together with a nominal list of the General Officers who have been taken prisoners by the Russian Armies, which I have just received from Wilna, but which have not yet been published here.—No further official intelligence of military operations has been received here since my last.—Private Letters of the 30th, from Liebau, mention that the French troops stationed at that place marched, on the 29d of December, for Memel; from which it appears impossible that they should not have been cut off, if they attempted Tilsit, which was occupied on the 11th by Count Wittgenstein, who was nearer to Königsberg.

CATHCART.

DECLARATION.

At the moment of my ordering the armies under my command to pass the Prussian frontier, the Emperor, my master, directs me to declare, that this step is to be considered in no other light than as the inevitable consequence of the military operations.—Faithful to the principles which have actuated his conduct at all times, his Imperial Majesty is guided by no view of conquest. The sentiments of moderation which have ever characterized his policy

are still the same, after the decisive successes with which Divine Providence has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace and independence shall be their result. These his Majesty offers, together with his assistance, to every people, who, being at present obliged to oppose him, shall abandon the cause of Napoleon, in order to follow that of their real interest. I invite them to take advantage of the fortunate opening which the Russian Armies have produced, and to unite themselves with them in the pursuit of an enemy whose precipitate flight has discovered its loss of power. It is to Prussia in particular to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of his Imperial Majesty to put an end to the calamities by which she is oppressed, to demonstrate to her King the friendship which he preserves for him, and to restore to the Monarchy of Frederic its éclat and its extent. He hopes that his Prussian Majesty, animated by sentiments which this frank Declaration ought to produce, will, under such circumstances, take that part alone which the wishes of his people and the interest of his states demand. Under this conviction, the Emperor, my master, has sent me the most positive orders to avoid every thing that could betray a spirit of hostility between the two powers, and to endeavour, within the Prussian provinces, to soften, as far as a state of war will permit,

mit,

mit, the evils which for a short time must result from their occupation.

The Marshal Commander in Chief of the Armies,
Prince KOUTOUSOFF SMOLENSKO.

PROCLAMATION.

When the Emperor of all the Russias was compelled, by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his states, his Imperial Majesty, from the accuracy of his combinations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices, have led to a series of triumphs; and when the Commander in Chief, Prince Koutousoff Smolensko, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the Sovereign. At no period has Russia been accustomed to practise that art (too much resorted to in modern wars,) of exaggerating, by false statements, the success of her arms. But with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would appear incredible. Ocular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts to France, to Germany, and to Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill those Countries with mourning and consternation. Indeed it is difficult to conceive that in a campaign of only four months duration, 130,000 prisoners should have been taken from the Enemy, besides 900 pieces of cannon, 49 stand of colours, and all the waggon train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the Generals taken is hereunto annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate from that list of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken. It is sufficient to say, that out of 500,000 men (exclusive of Austrians), who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not 30,000 of them, even if they should be favoured by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which the Emperor Napoleon repassed the Russian frontiers can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory, and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal dispositions of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The grand principles of the Independence of Europe have always formed the basis of his policy, for that policy is fixed in his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavours to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for 20 years. It is their Government, whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favourable again presents itself, and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis to re-construct the great

work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to insure public tranquillity and individual happiness.

LIST OF GENERALS TAKEN.—Perriere, Chief of the Neapolitan Staff; Matuszewitz, General of Artillery; Delitre, Chief of the Staff; Wasilewski, Sanson, and Eliser, Generals; St. Genies, Bonami, Burth, Meriage, Klingel, Preussing, Camus, Billiard, Tyszkiewicz, Angereau, Kamenski, L'Enfantin, D'Orsan, Freir Pego, Konopka, Blamont, Cordelier, Pouget, Prowbask, Gauthrise, Dzia-nouski, and Lefebvre, Generals of Brigade; Almeiras, Partono, Pelletier, Zajonczell, Guillaume, Vrede, Seran, Vivier, Ous-saint, Norman, Iwanowski, Roeder, Trou-saint, Valencin, and Borstell, Generals of Division.

This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Rowley, of his Majesty's ship Eagle, dated off Ancona, Sept. 23, mentioning the capture of 15 vessels laden with oil, and announcing a gallant attack on a convoy of 23 sail, and 2 gun-boats, off Goro; 17 of which were taken, and 6 burnt. Capt. Rowley laments the death of his First Lieutenant, Augustus Cannon, through whose good conduct the success was obtained; but who died of his wounds on the 22d.

Also a letter from Captain Hoste, of his Majesty's ship Bacchante, dated off Rovigno, Sept. 1. The Captain states, that having received information that several vessels were loading with ship timber, for the Venetian Government, at Port Lema, on the coast of Istria, he detached the boats under Lieut. O'Brien, to bring them out, which he effected, together with their protectors, a French xebec, and two gun-boats, carrying 19-pounder, 25-pounders, and 24 men each.—A second letter from Capt. Hoste, dated the 18th Sept. announces the capture of 26 vessels, laden with oil and almonds, bound to Venice; this gallant affair was also performed by the boats under command of Lieut. O'Brien. Capt. Hoste says, "I want words, Sir, to convey to you my admiration of the determined manner in which this service was performed: the boats pushing through a very heavy fire of grape and musquetry, carried every thing before them, boarding and driving the enemy from their vessels in every direction: the marines at the same time landing, forced them from their position in the wood, leaving our brave men in quiet possession of this valuable convoy."

Admiralty-office, Jan. 26. A letter has been received at this office from Capt. Hickey, of the Atalante sloop, stating his having, Dec. 12, captured the American letter of marque brig Talip, from Philadelphia.

Feb. 2. This Gazette contains another Proclamation addressed to the Luddites, and to the inhabitants of the district disturbed by them. (See p. 168.) It is chiefly of the hortatory kind; admonishing the one party to the desertion of their atrocious practices, and the other to the spirited defence of their property and persons, the prosecution of their callings, and perseverance in the use of machinery.

Another Proclamation directs the observance of a General Fast in England and Ireland, on Wednesday the 10th of March, and in Scotland on the 11th March, —“in order to obtain pardon for our sins, by prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, and for imploring His blessing and assistance on his Majesty's Arms.”

Admiralty-office, Feb. 6. Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted a letter from Capt. Christian, of the Iris, giving an account of his having captured the American letter of marque Union, of 360 tons, 12 guns, and 33 men.

This Gazette contains four Orders in Council, dated February 1, 1813. By the first the operation of the Order in Council of the 11th Nov. signifying that “the sale to a neutral, of any vessel belonging to his Majesty's enemies, should not be deemed legal,” is confined to vessels belonging to France, or countries annexed to France.—The 2d allows the importation

of hides, horns, tallow, and wool, (except cotton wool,) in a foreign ship or vessel from any port from which the British flag is excluded, for six months from the 8th of Feb.—The 3d extends for six months from the above date, the Order in Council of the 17th of July last, prohibiting the exportation, or carrying coastwise, gunpowder, saltpetre, or any sort of arms or ammunition.—The 4th extends for six months the Order in Council, prohibiting the exportation of naval stores.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 9. This Gazette contains copies of letters from Sir J. P. Beresford, stating the capture of the American brig letter of marque Herald, of 10 guns, by the Acasta and Poitiers;—from Sir J. L. Yeo, stating the capture of the United States brig, Vixen, of 12 guns, by the Southampton frigate;—from Sir J. B. Warren, stating the capture of three small American privateers;—from Lieut. Scriven, of the Arrow schooner, stating his having attacked a French coasting convoy near Nourmoistier, of which he captured seven, and destroyed three;—from Capt. Alexander, of the Colossus, stating the capture of the American ship Print;—from Capt. Mounsey, of the Furieuse, stating the capture of the Nebrophonus French privateer; and from Capt. Crawford, of the Modeste, stating the capture of a large French schooner privateer.]

STATE PAPER.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

LOUIS XVIII. &c.

The moment is at length arrived, when Divine Providence appears ready to break in pieces the instrument of its wrath. The Usurper of the Throne of St. Louis, the devastator of Europe, experiences reverses in his turn. Shall they have no other effect but that of aggravating the calamities of France? and will she not dare to overturn an odious power, no longer protected by the illusions of victory? What prejudices, or what fears, can now prevent her from throwing herself into the arms of her King; and from recognizing, in the establishment of his legitimate authority, the only pledge of union, peace, and happiness, which his promises have so often guaranteed to his oppressed subjects?—Being neither able nor inclined to obtain, but by their efforts, that Throne which his rights and their affections can alone confirm, what wishes should be adverse to those which he has invariably entertained? what doubt can be started with regard to his paternal intentions?—The King has said in his preceding declarations, and he reiterates the assurance, that the Admi-

GENL. MARC. MARCH, 1813.

nistrative and Judicial Bodies shall be maintained in the plenitude of their powers; that he will preserve their places to those who at present hold them, and who shall take the oath of fidelity to him; that the Tribunals, Depositories of the Laws, shall prohibit all prosecutions bearing relation to those unhappy times of which his return will have for ever sealed the oblivion; that, in fine, the Code, polluted by the name of Napoleon, but which, for the most part, contains only the ancient ordinances and customs of the realm, shall remain in force, with the exception of enactments contrary to the doctrines of religion, which, as well as the liberty of the people, has long been subjected to the caprice of the Tyrant.—The Senate, in which are seated some men so justly distinguished for their talents, and whom so many services may render illustrious in the eyes of France and of posterity—that corps whose utility and importance can never be duly appreciated till after the restoration, can it fail to perceive the glorious destiny which summons it to become the first instrument of that great benefaction

nefaction which will prove the most solid, as well as the most honourable guarantee of its existence and its prerogatives?—On the subject of property, the King, who has already announced his intention to employ the most proper means for conciliating the interests of all, perceives, in the numerous settlements which have taken place between the old and the new landholders, the means of rendering those cares almost superfluous: He engages, however, to interdict all proceedings by the Tribunals, contrary to such settlements, to encourage voluntary arrangements, and, on the part of himself and his family, to set the example of all those sacrifices which may contribute to the repose of France and the sincere union of all Frenchmen.—The King has granted to the army the maintenance of the ranks, employments, pay, and appointments, which it at present enjoys. He promises also to the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers who shall signalize themselves in support of his cause, rewards more substantial, distinctions more honourable, than any they can receive from an Usurper—always ready to disown, or even to dread their services. The King binds himself anew to abolish that pernicious Conscription, which destroys the happiness of families, and the hope of the country.—Such always have been, such still are the intentions of the King. His re-establishment on the Throne of his ancestors will be for France only the happy transition from the calamities of a war which Tyranny perpetuates, to the blessings of a solid peace, for which foreign powers can never find any security but in the word of the legitimate Sovereign.

L.

Hartwell, Feb. 1, 1813.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES. GERMANY, &c.

Intelligence from the Continent continues to be received of the most gratifying description.

Before the Emperor Alexander departed from Wilna, he issued the following Proclamation to his troops:—

“**SOLDIERS!** Your valour and perseverance have been rewarded by a renown which will never die. Among posterity your names and deeds will pass from mouth to mouth, from your sons to your grand-children and great-grand-children, to the latest posterity.—Praise be to the Most High! The hand of the Lord is with us, and will not forsake us. Already there remains not a single enemy on the face of our country. You have reached the borders of the Empire over their dead bodies and bones. It still remains for you to go forward over the same; not to make conquests, or to carry the war into the countries of our neighbours, but to obtain

a wished-for and solid peace. You go to procure rest for yourselves, and freedom and independence for them. May they become our friends?”

The occupation of Warsaw, Pilsen, Thorn, Liebau, Posen, Berlin, and Dresden, by the Russians, is fully confirmed; but we are enabled to communicate the still more important facts, of the victors having also possessed themselves of Hamburg; of Bremen and the neighbouring places being evacuated by the Enemy; of the whole of the country between the Weser and the Ems being in a state of patriotic insurrection; of the Russians being every where received with joyous acclamations as friends and deliverers; and that a British detachment from the garrison of Heligoland has taken possession of Cuxhaven, for the purpose of opening a communication with the Russian Commandant at Hamburg.

In Hamburg the French attempted to carry off the specie of the Bank; but the populace rose and massacred most of the Douaniers. The custom-houses were pulled down, the police-officers beaten, and their houses pillaged. French cockades and flags were torn down; and cries every where heard of, “Down with Napoleon—Long life to the Emperor of Russia.”

The spirit of patriotism has also manifested itself in the most undisguised manner, in the States of Baden, Wintemberg, and Bavaria.

20,000 peasants are said to have taken up arms in Hanover against their oppressors. Much blood is reported to have been spilt at Hamburg, in contests between the inhabitants and the French; Lauriston, Commander of the French Army of Observation on the Elbe, whose head-quarters are at Magdeburgh, had, in consequence, issued a Proclamation, threatening whole towns and countries with vengeance, should they attempt to swerve from their obedience.

A body of Cossacks had been pushed as far as Wittenberg on the Elbe, about halfway between Magdeburgh and Dresden, as early as the 25th ult.; in consequence, the King of Saxony fled to Plauen, about 120 miles from his capital, having dispatched his family about 70 miles further, to Bayreuth. In a Proclamation, dated Dresden, February 26, the King of Saxony states the necessity, under existing circumstances, of his quitting his metropolis; relying on the assistance of his great Ally, and the constancy of his subjects, for soon again returning; and that all his subjects are, during his absence, to pay obedience to a Commission which he has appointed, and to whom all the Magistrates, &c. are to apply for information and instruction.

It is reported, that on the Russian ex-

tering Thorn by storm, the place was given up to plunder for four hours, in consequence of the inhabitants having joined the Polish garrison, and fired on the besieging troops.

Prince Kutusoff, in a Report of operations, dated Plock, Feb. 10, states, that Feb. 8. Gen. Miloradovitsch took possession of Warsaw. It also mentions, that the Enemy, who made a sortie from Dantzic Feb. 4, had succeeded in driving in his out-posts; but were afterwards cut off from the city, to which not a single man of the whole (nearly 1000) returned. The French Governor of Pillau surrendered in consequence of the Commanding Officer of the Prussian troops, composing part of the garrison, declaring, that if the town should be attacked, he would aid the Russians.

A letter from Carlsham states, that Dantzic had been on fire in several places, and that the Russians had obtained possession of some important out-works. The strength of the garrison did not exceed 8000 men.

PRUSSIA.

A Treaty offensive and defensive has been signed between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. Dispatches have been received from Lord Cathcart, announcing this important event.

"In the night between the 17th and 18th of Jan. a troop of French gens-d'armes attempted to seize the person of the King, by possessing themselves of the palace of Charlottenburg. The attempt miscarried; the King having been informed of the plot, through Prince Ferdinand, early enough to save himself by flight, with two of his Adjutants, and ten of his own gens-d'armes, to Potsdam. There, when he arrived, he ordered the drums to be beat, as a pursuit was apprehended. His Majesty, in consequence, set out on the road to Silesia, with 6000 guards, after having declared the Crown Prince of age, and given him his benediction.

Eugene Beauharnois fled from Berlin a few hours before the arrival of the Russians. He took the route of Leipzig, whither he was closely pursued.

SWEDEN.

Count Neuberg is arrived in Sweden as the Austrian Ambassador. During a whole year no Minister from Austria has resided at that Court; and this new appointment is noticed as a striking circumstance, the French Ambassador having withdrawn from Stockholm.

A Swedish corps of 5000 men have embarked at Carlsham for Pomerania.

We have received from Gottenburgh a number of official documents relative to the rupture between France and Sweden; consisting of letters from Bernadotte (the Crown Prince) to Buonaparte, and from

Baron D'Engestrom, the Swedish Minister for Foreign affairs, to Alquier, the French Minister at Stockholm.—The first is a Note from Alquier to Baron D'Engestrom, dated Nov. 13, 1810, complaining of the facilities and encouragement afforded to British commerce in the ports of Sweden; of the intercourse kept up with Great Britain by means of the packet-boats to Gottenburgh; and requiring his Swedish Majesty to declare war against England, seize all the British vessels, and confiscate all Colonial or British produce.—Baron D'Engestrom, in reply, denies that any encouragement has been given to the intercourse with England; points out the difficulty of guarding the whole of the extensive coasts of Sweden; asserts the impossibility of preventing the British convoys from assembling in Wingo Sound; but concludes by announcing, that, out of esteem and friendship for the Emperor, he has declared war against England, and ordered the seizure of all British vessels. A letter follows from the Crown Prince to Buonaparte, to the same purpose as Baron D'Engestrom's reply to Alquier.—In a second letter, the Prince Royal points out the embarrassing situation in which he is placed by contending duties to France and Sweden; adds, that it has always been his desire to conciliate the former, and that such being his feeling, he resolved to absent himself from the deliberations of the Council of State, which came to several resolutions with respect to war with England. It is added, that all these resolutions, and the misery of the nation, were neglected, to gratify the Emperor, and war was declared with England. This is dated Nov. 19, 1810.

A third letter from the Crown Prince represents the miserable condition of Sweden, which stands in need of a very long peace to recruit her finances, at a time when, out of pure devotion to his Majesty, she has declared war without a single battalion ready to march, without an article of warlike stores in her arsenal, and, what is worse, without a single sou to provide for the expences of so great an enterprise.

The following may be considered as the most interesting of the whole of these official documents:

Letter from his Royal Highness the Prince Royal (Bernadotte) to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, dated Stockholm, 24th March, 1812.

"SIR,—I have just received some notes, and I hasten to lay my sentiments on them before your Imperial Majesty with all that frankness which constitutes my character. When the voice of the Swedish people called me to succeed to the Throne, I hoped, on quitting France, to be always able to unite my personal affections with